

Session 2:  
The Nationalist Regime on Taiwan





Sun Yat-sen  
(Sun Zhongshan)



Chiang Kai-shek  
(Jiang Jieshi)

# CHINA 1926-27

## The Northern Expedition

© 2006 www.unimaps.com



- 7 Kuomintang home territory
- 6 Kwangsi group of warlords
- 5 Faction of Tang Chi-yao
- 4 Chihli faction of Wu Pei-fu
- 3 Chihli faction of Sun Ch'uan fang
- 2 Kuominchün of Feng Hu-Hsiang
- 1 Feng-tein faction of Chang Tso-lin
- Non aligned or fragmented
- Advances by Kuomintang
- Advance by Yen Hsi-shan
- Kuominchün advance

# CHINA 1928-37

Under the Kuomintang





## Questions on Documents:

- 1) What happened in Taiwan in February and March, 1947?
- 2) What motivated the Taiwanese?
- 3) What motivated the Chinese?
- 4) How do the events in these documents compare to what was in the film?





## 2 CIVIL WAR 1945-49

- Area controlled by Communists 1946
- Additional area controlled by Communists June 1949
- Additional area controlled by Communists 1950
- Communist guerrilla operations 1945-49
- Area controlled by Kuomintang after 1950
- X Battle with month and year
- Final Communist campaigns to expel Kuomintang armies





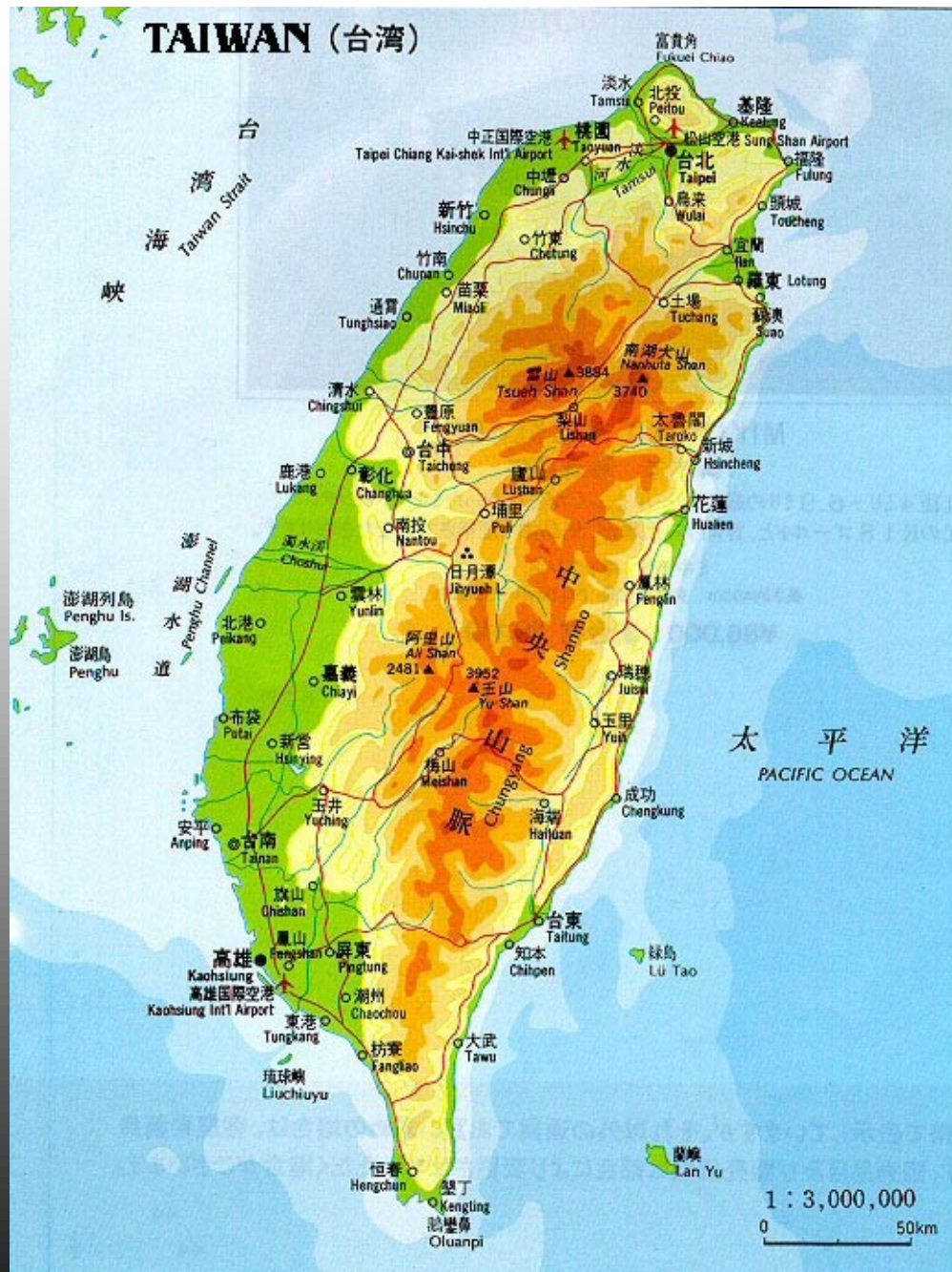
The Treaty of Peace between the Republic of  
China and Japan (aka, The Taipei Treaty), 1952

Mutual Defense Treaty between the  
United States of America and the  
Republic of China, 1954





# TAIWAN (台灣)



台灣海峽  
Taiwan Strait

澎湖列島  
Penghu Is.  
澎湖島  
Penghu

太平洋  
PACIFIC OCEAN

1 : 3,000,000  
0 50km



# The Shanghai Communique, 1972

**11.** The two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: the Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", an "independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined".

**12.** The U.S. side declared: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes. The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.





## The Second Communiqué, January 1, 1972

## The Taiwan Relations Act

(enacted by U.S. Congress, April 1979)

